No. 4450-4500—A. & I. 17-14-39, DATED 28TH APRIL 1915.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

READ—

Official Memorandum, Camp No. G. 1-54—G. M. 55-12-208, dated 14th June 1913, directing, among other things, the formation of Town and Taluk Progress Committees and defining their functions.

Order No. 4450-4500—A. & I. 17-14-39, dated 28th April 1915.

In paragraphs 23 to 27 of the Official Memorandum read above were prescribed certain tentative rules defining the formation, composition and functions of Taluk and Town Progress Committees. Since the issue of that order, Progress Committees have been formed for 59 Taluks, 3 Towns and 1 City and have started work. The experience that has been gained so far indicates the need for explaining in greater detail what the aims and objects of these Committees should be, and for modifying in certain respects the rules about their composition. The rules and suggestions accompanying this order are therefore issued in supersession of the directions contained in paragraphs 23 to 27 of the official memorandum under reference and will come into effect from the date of this order.

The Deputy Commissioners and Presidents of District Committees are requested to take necessary action to reconstitute the Committees according to these rules as early as possible. The report for the period ending the 31st March 1915 will, however, be drawn up according to the directions laid down in the memorandum of the 14th June 1913.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Edn. & Agri.

To—The Secretary, Economic Conference.
The Deputy Commissioners and Presidents of District Committees.
The Presidents of City Municipalities and other Municipalities.
The Comptroller to Government.
The other Heads of Departments and Secretaries to Government.

RULES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR CARRYING ON THE WORK OF PROGRESS COMMITTEES.

1. Introductory.—A Progress Committee will be ordinarily appointed for a taluk including the headquarter town.

In the case of any town or city with sufficient economic interests of its own to require continuous attention, a separate Town or City Progress Committee may be formed.

Every Progress Committee shall be called a Taluk, Town or City Progress Committee according to the area to which it pertains.

2. Formation of Committees.—The formation of Progress Committees will be ordinarily left to the initiative of the representative people of the area concerned.

(2) A sum of not less than Rs. 100 should be collected by voluntary subscription before a Committee can be formed.

(3) An application for sanction to the formation of the Committee should be made to the Amildar by the representatives of the locality and should be submitted to Government by him through the Deputy Commissioner and the Secretary, Economic Conference.

In the case of Progress Committees for District Headquarter Towns and the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, an application should be made by the representatives of the people to the Deputy Commissioner or the President, Municipal Council, as the case may be, who shall forward it to Government, through the Secretary, Economic Conference.

3. Objects and Work of the Committee.—The chief aim of a Progress Committee is to develop the material prosperity of the area concerned and to collect and maintain correct statistics of its economic condition.

For this purpose the duties of the Committee will be—

(1) to serve as a thinking and organizing centre ;

(2) to examine the local economic needs and wants and prepare a statement of the more important ones in the order of their urgency ;

(3) to examine each defect and each need, collect information, consult experts and Government Departments concerned and frame practical working-schemes for remedying or supplying each (The investigation of each item should be pursued until a remedy is found or a decision come to. Collecting and spreading information on any subject, careful study, discussion, investigation, etc., if zealously pursued, cannot fail to lead to the growth of sound ideas and yield practical results.) ;

(4) to organise the collective resources and co-operation of the people in order to carry out large improvements, supply important wants and remove any great defects or disabilities of a taluk or town, for which schemes may have been prepared as per clause 3 ;

(5) to arrange for spreading a knowledge of new ideas and improved methods in agriculture, manufactures, etc., suggested by experts and to help in reducing them to practice with the assistance of suitable agencies and organisers spread over the taluk ;

(6) to encourage investigation and stimulate work in all occupations and professions through the agency of representative persons best qualified to develop each ;

(7) to help to multiply the occupations of the people ;

(8) to train young men in industrial pursuits, and equip people engaged in the various occupations with information, skill, discipline and capacity for hard work and continuous application with a view to increase their efficiency and earning power ;

(9) to promote capacity for co-operation and harmonious working for common objects ;

(10) to collect, compile and maintain essential statistics of production—both agricultural produce and manufactured products—and of other information of economic importance to the area ;

(11) to organize demonstrations, exhibitions and conferences ; and

(12) to organize committees, associations, societies, leagues, clubs, etc., for special objects.

4. Composition of the Committees, etc.—The Taluk Progress Committee shall consist of not less than five and not more than twelve members including the Amildar and the Special Sub-Registrar, if there is one. The members of the Committee shall hold office for one year but will be eligible for re-nomination.

The Progress Committee shall appoint an Executive Committee consisting of not more than five members including the Amildar and the Sub-Registrar. It will be the duty of the Executive Committee to carry on the work of the Progress Committee during the intervals between the meetings.

A Secretary may be appointed, if necessary, from among the members to act in that capacity both to the Progress Committee and the Executive Committee.

The members should be chosen so as to represent the several *hoblis* and towns and also any special commercial or industrial interests in the taluk. They should be chosen from among the most intelligent, practical and disinterested workers available in the locality and should, if possible, be selected by the representatives of the people. Hobli representatives may be selected by the Village Improvement Committees.

Only persons who undertake to give their time and service free and work earnestly to promote the objects of the Committee should be appointed members.

The Amildar will ordinarily be the Chairman of the Taluk Progress Committee.

A non-official Vice-Chairman may be appointed wherever the Committees desire it.

(2) Proposals for the nomination of each Committee should be sent up to the Secretary, Economic Conference, by the 1st March each year.

(3) In the case of Progress Committees formed for District Headquarter Towns and the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, the Committees should include the Deputy Commissioner and the President of the City Municipal Council, respectively, and the Municipal Vice-President. The former will be the Chairman and the latter the Secretary to the Committee, unless otherwise specially decided. Two to three members may be elected from among the non-official Municipal Councillors and the remaining number selected from among leading citizens, care being taken that all important interests connected with education, industries, trade, etc., are properly represented.

The rules framed for Taluk Progress Committees will also apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Town or City Progress Committees.

These Committees will also have the privilege of making representations to the Municipal Councils in the area on the following subjects:—

(1) Municipal Finance.
(2) Public Health.
(3) Water-supply.
(4) Town Planning and Town Improvements.
(5) Education.
(6) Other matters of importance.

5. Programmes and Working Year.—The working year for the Progress Committees shall be the twelve months ending the 31st March every year.

Programmes.—The work of the Committees will usually fall under one or other of the following heads:—

(1) Education.
(2) Agriculture.
(3) Industries and Manufactures.
(4) Trade and Commerce.
(5) Joint-stock Enterprise, Banking and Co-operation.
(6) Organization and Business Training.
(7) General and Miscellaneous.

A list of items of work which may usefully receive attention under each of these heads is attached as Appendix A. Additional subjects may be suggested for inclusion in the list according to the requirements and opportunities of each Committee.

Out of the list the Committee should select, with reference to the needs of the locality, not less than a dozen important items for special attention during the year.

Copies of the programme finally adopted should be sent for information to the President of the District Committee and to the Secretary, Economic Conference.

6. Funds.—As the necessary agency to be employed and the magnitude of the operations to be undertaken will depend chiefly on the funds collected and on the

number of workers available, every endeavour should be made to collect annually as large a sum of money as possible by subscriptions, donations and contributions through local agents, Village Improvement Committees, and by means of endowments, etc.

(2) The sources from which funds may be derived are: —

(i) Voluntary individual subscriptions and donations from leading people in the taluk.

(ii) Contributions from Village Improvement Committees and villages.

(iii) Collections at jatras, cattle fairs, festivals, etc., and

(iv) Grants from Government.

A sum of Rs. 2 to 5 per village, per annum, will give not less than Rs. 500 for each taluk.

If a sum of not less than Rs. 100 is collected from sources (i) and (ii) a grant of Rs. 100 will be made by Government once a year.

(3) The funds will be administered by the Committee subject to the general approval of the President of the District Committee.

(4) The funds collected may, among other objects, be utilised for the following purposes :—

(i) Popularising and helping to introduce improved appliances for agriculture and industries ;

(ii) Supply of manure and seeds duly recommended ;

(iii) Organizing demonstrations, exhibitions, competitions, conferences and lectures to lead to useful results ;

(iv) Collecting and spreading useful information of economic interest by publishing handbooks, bulletins and leaflets ;

(v) Printing essential statistics and other important information about the locality ;

(vi) Making arrangements to give higher education and training in industrial, commercial or professional pursuits to young men and women of the locality, by opening special schools, employing teachers or by giving scholarships for study abroad ; and

(viii) Generally for any other purposes calculated to advance the objects of the Committee (*vide* para 3 above and Appendix A).

(5) The Committee shall prepare an annual budget for all ordinary receipts and expenditure.

(6) All accounts should be properly written up and the receipts and expenditure should be audited once a quarter.

A statement of receipts and expenditure should be regularly read at each monthly meeting of the Committee and recorded as part of the proceedings.

The funds may be deposited in the Government Savings Bank or with a local Co-operative Society as may be approved by the Committee.

(7) An auditor or auditors shall be appointed every year by the members at the first monthly meeting, usually in April, whose duty it shall be to audit and examine the books, vouchers and accounts of the Progress Committee and to certify to the correctness of the accounts with reference to initial documents both as regards receipts and expenditure.

7. Committee Meetings.—Each Committee should ordinarily meet not less than once a month on a date previously fixed. Timely notice of such meetings with a statement of business should be sent to the members, say, a week beforehand, and they should be encouraged to come to the meetings fully prepared with their own suggestions or ideas upon the subjects included in the agenda. Meetings may be held occasionally at places in the taluk other than the taluk headquarters.

Except when otherwise decided by the Committee, the meetings may be open to the public.

(2) Members who are unable to attend a meeting should ordinarily intimate the fact beforehand to the Chairman or Secretary.

Any member absent from three consecutive meetings without sufficient reason is liable to forfeit his seat on the Committee.

If the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman are both unavoidably absent at any meeting, the members present may elect one of their own members to preside.

(3) The proceedings of the meetings should be regularly recorded in a book kept for the purpose and signed by the Chairman. They should be read over at the next meeting and confirmed.

At every monthly meeting, the work done during the previous month should be examined and the work for the next month should be defined and distributed among the members.

A brief report of work done each month should be submitted to the President of the District Committee and to the Secretary, Economic Conference, in the form given in Appendix B.

The meetings of the Executive Committee for giving practical effect to the proposals and wishes of the General Committee may be held more often and in a less formal manner.

8. Agencies.—Besides its own members, the Committee should gather round itself a large number of individual organizers and workers, one or more in each town or village, to translate into action the ideas and suggestions of the Committee.

(Every member of the Committee should help in this direction by enlisting the services of active workers outside the Committee.)

The Committee should invite and avail itself of the voluntary co-operation of Village Improvement Committees for all these objects.

(2) A list of items of work which may be undertaken by individual workers is appended. The list is intended to be suggestive and may be added to from time to time. (*Vide* Appendix C.)

When any item of work is entrusted to a Village Improvement Committee or any individual worker, a brief report of progress made should be obtained from the Committee or individual not less often than once in two months.

(3) In order to keep the Taluk Progress Committee in touch with the work of the Village Improvement Committees, the Amildar may arrange to place before the Committee for information the monthly reports received by him from the Village Improvement Committees.

9. Annual Report.—Each Committee should prepare a report of the work done during the year and have it passed at its meeting in March. It should be submitted to the President of the District Committee before the 15th April following. Some of the main points to be dealt with in the report are outlined in Appendix D.

The President of the District Committee should, on receipt of the annual reports of the Progress Committees, submit by the 30th April, a brief review of work done for the whole district.

10. Annual Conferences.—The Progress Committee may organize an annual conference at any convenient centre within the taluk, at which all matters of economic interest relating to the taluk and the work of Village Improvement Committees may be discussed.

Detailed suggestions as regards the organisation of these conferences and the work to be done at them will issue separately.

Appendix A.

ESSENTIAL ITEMS OF WORK SUGGESTED FOR TALUK PROGRESS COMMITTEES.

I. Education.

1. (*a*) Maintaining essential statistics regarding the state of Education in the taluk including full particulars of all schools and other educational agencies existing in the taluk.

(*b*) Laying down certain standards of educational development to be worked up to in the near future.

2. Preparing a list of educational wants of the taluk including a list of villages where schools are needed, in the order of their urgency and importance.

3. Improving the efficiency and equipment of schools, including provision of school gardens.

4. Increasing the strength of schools and improving the regular attendance at schools.

5. Encouraging the education of adults by opening night schools and arranging for weekly or bi-weekly classes and in other ways.

6. Providing Reading Rooms and Libraries and increasing the circulation of newspapers, and utilising *bhajane-manes* where they exist as centres of instruction and recreation.

7. Forming an educational fund for the taluk for (1) giving young persons of the taluk higher general and technical education including agricultural and commercial education in centres outside the taluk or (2) by importing teachers from outside.

8. Organising games and other forms of physical exercise in schools and villages generally.

9. Organising lectures and *kathas* to inspire people with higher ideals and spread correct statistical information about the outer world.

10. Forming a Taluk Educational Association of teachers to improve the efficiency of teachers and teaching.

11. Taking stock of progress once a year by study of statistics and comparing with progressive countries and centres outside the State.

II. Agriculture.

1. (*a*) Maintaining essential statistics about the state of agriculture and agricultural production. (*b*) Preparing a correct estimate every year of the area, outturn and total value of (1) food and fodder crops, (2) industrial crops, raised in the taluk and making comparison with the figures of previous years and of other parts of the State.

2. Popularising the large landed estate scheme and extending cultivation.

3. Popularising the use of better implements and machinery recommended by experts.

4. Popularising improved methods of cultivation recommended by experts.

5. Developing the cultivation of sugar-cane, mulberry, cotton, tobacco and other commercial crops.

6. Encouraging the selection and use of good seed and creating agencies and facilities for the supply of such seed to the raiyats.

7. Improving manure supply by—

(*a*) Encouraging the use of oil cakes and green manure and the better preservation of farm yard manure.

(*b*) Using manurial silt.

(*c*) Raising honge plantations.

8. Extension of fruit culture.

9. Extension of vegetable cultivation.

10. Extending the cultivation of fodder crops.

11. Taking needful steps to raise topes, plantations, etc.

12. Persuading people to devote greater attention to the improvement of live-stock.

13. Spreading among villagers a knowledge of the essentials of (*a*) tank construction, management and maintenance, (*b*) economical use and distribution of water, and (*c*) digging and construction of wells and the use of water lifts and pumps.

14. Encouraging raiyats to visit Agricultural Farms and demonstrations and special short vernacular courses of instruction given by the Agricultural Department.

15. Inducing bodies of agriculturists to travel to and visit other parts of the State and British India to see improved methods and agricultural practices.

16. Taking stock of progress at least once a year and by a study of statistics and other particulars satisfying themselves that a steady increase is maintained in the total agricultural produce of the taluk.

Note.—All agricultural activities of the year should lead to this essential result.

B. Sericulture.

1. Persuading people to adopt improved methods of rearing worms.
2. Encouraging people to grow mulberry trees.
3. Encouraging people to adopt improved methods of reeling.
4. Collection and maintenance of correct statistics of area under cultivation and estimates of production.
5. Taking stock, once a year, of the growth of the industry.

III. Industries and Manufactures.

1. Maintaining essential statistics and detailed information about the existing industries and manufactures of the taluk, showing the capital invested and the number engaged in them.
2. Preparing a correct estimate of the industrial products and manufactures for each year.
3. Taking steps in consultation with experts and leading men engaged in such industries to improve the existing industries and preparing necessary schemes therefor.
4. Increasing the number of occupations of the people. (At least six rural industries might be selected for special attention in the taluk.)
5. Studying the resources of the taluk. Investigating the scope for starting new industries and introducing power plants.
6. Improving the efficiency of workers by giving them vocational training and otherwise.
7. Preparing a list of the subsidiary occupations now followed by people and introducing them into places where agricultural business is slack.
8. Preparing a list of new subsidiary industries which might be usefully introduced for giving employment to raiyats when agricultural operations are slack.
9. Maintaining a list of the more important manufacturers and producers in the taluk.
10. Forming manufacturers' associations where necessary.

IV. Trade and Commerce.

1. Preparing a list of the chief centres of trade of the taluk.
2. Preparing a fair estimate of the quantity and value of the chief articles of export and import for each year and for the last five years.
3. Preparing a list of wholesale merchants in the taluk, local and outsiders.
4. Studying the existing conditions for marketing the agricultural produce and industrial products with a view to remedying any defects.
5. Providing ample postal and telegraph facilities.
6. Introducing the use of standard weights and measures.
7. Studying the existing communications and means of transport and suggesting means to improve them.
8. Forming trade and commercial associations.
9. Organising a bureau of information, commercial museum, commercial travellers, agents and canvassers.

   Note.—Bureau of information and commercial museum may be associated with local Reading Rooms.

10. Encouraging merchants and other business men to travel abroad.
11. Improving standards of commercial morality and standardising good commercial practices.

V. Joint-Stock Enterprise, Banking, Co-operation, etc.

1. Spreading among the people a knowledge of the principles of Joint-Stock Enterprise and other organised methods of modern commerce and the benefits to be derived therefrom.
2. Persuading the people to invest their surplus in sound Joint-Stock concerns.
3. Forming Joint-Stock Companies for starting new industries or improving old ones.
4. Forming Joint-Stock Companies for trading purposes.
5. (*a*) Studying the existing Banking facilities in the taluk.
   (*b*) Preparing a list of Joint-Stock Banks and private bankers.
6. Persuading merchants and local banks to have connections with the Mysore Bank and other similar institutions.
7. Preparing a list of Co-operative Societies in the taluk and the volume of business done by them.
8. Extending the sphere of action of the existing societies and increasing deposits therein.
9. Preparing a list of 12 villages where Co-operative Societies are to be started during the year

VI. Organisation and Business Training.

1. Organising co-operators and workers for conference work in the taluk.
2. Collecting funds for committee work.
3. Forming associations for special purposes such as sericultural associations, sugarcane growers' associations, etc.
4. Organising conferences and exhibitions, fairs, jatras, cattle shows, etc.
5. Improving the general efficiency of the people by teaching business habits of the West.
6. Arranging for lectures on the several subjects connected with the programme.

VII. General and Miscellaneous.

1. Collecting and compiling essential statistics.
2. Making a list of persons in the taluk who have the aptitude, wealth or influence for doing public works and getting them to undertake and do work.
3. Maintaining a list of useful endowments made in the taluk.
4. Thinking and adopting measures to recognise and appreciate works of public utility when done by private persons.
5. Providing facilities for commercial and other travellers by arranging for hotels, conveyances and other conveniences at all big business centres.
6. Classification of the population of all towns and big villages according to professions and occupations.

Appendix B.

STATEMENT OF WORK DONE BY..... ..... TALUK / TOWN
PROGRESS COMMITTEE IN THE
MONTH OF.....191 .

(To be sent immediately after each monthly meeting.)

1. Attendance.

	Date of meeting	Number of members present	No. of members absent
Progress Committee			
Executive Committee			
Number and names of members absent for three consecutive meetings under report.			

2. Brief abstract of work done at the meeting under.

1. Education.	
2. Agriculture.	
3. Industries and Manufacture.	
4. Trade and Commerce.	
5. Joint-Stock Enterprise, Banking and Co-operation.	
6. Organization and Business Habits.	
7. General and Miscellaneous.	

3. Date of next meeting.

4. Funds.

Collected		Spent		Balance.	Objects on which money was spent during the month.
By subscription and donations from private sources.	By Government Grant.	Up to the beginning of last month.	During last month.	...	

5. Programme for the current quarter.

Agency... { 1. Progress Committee. 2. Executive Committee. 3. Individuals.	Work undertaken

6. Progress reported during the month.

Agency... { 1. Progress Committee. 2. Executive Committee. 3. Individuals.	Work undertaken

(*N.B.*—A quarterly programme of work should be drawn up and definite work assigned to each member or any other person in the taluk willing to undertake any work.)

Date.....

Chairman,

Taluk / Town Progress Committee.

Appendix C.

ITEMS OF WORK SUGGESTED FOR INDIVIDUAL WORKERS.

I. Education.

1. Improving regularity of attendance of boys and girls at school.
2. Increasing the number of boys and girls going to school.
3. Persuading adults to attend Night Schools, Improvement Schools, Continuation Schools.
4. Increasing newspaper circulation by personally subscribing for one newspaper at least.
5. Forming Reading Rooms.
6. Granting or obtaining useful articles of furniture to the school.
7. Forming school gardens.
8. Providing play grounds and accessories.
9. Giving scholarships to deserving boys and girls to pursue higher education.
10. Building a school, or contributing towards the cost of a building.
11. Persuading villagers to send their girls to boys' schools where there are no separate girls' schools.
12. Persuading parents to give higher or technical training to their boys.
13. Organising *bhajane manes* (particularly among weavers, etc.).

II. Agriculture.

1. Introducing improved implements of agriculture, such as, iron ploughs, Disc harrows and Dod-gunte, etc.
2. Ploughing dry fields immediately after harvest.
3. Preserving manure on approved lines.
4. Growing green crops for manure.